The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Sheffield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, per week, 25 cents; subscribers by mail, per year, $10 00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 Issues), $1 50; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the Order, and in no case can these terms be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEW PAPER DISCOUNTS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or otherwise, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send them until payment is made, and collect the whole amount. Whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1873. NO. 35.

FIRST EDITION.

The Elections.

THE STATE.

The official returns come in very slowly, but two counties having been heard from since Monday night. Indiana county gives Gordon majority over Ludlow of 1,608, and Mackey over Hutchinson 1,552. The vote in Bradford county stands: Gordon, 4,757; Ludlow 3,048; Mackey, 4,657; Hutchinson, 3,052.

BEAVER—OFFICIAL.			
	Rep.		Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	2,792	Ludlow	2,197
State Treasurer—Mackey	2,535	Hutchinson	2,153
Assembly—Cross	2,644	Cheney	2,141
Allison	2,758	Barnett	2,043
Campbell	2,711	Archer	4,053
McKee	2,750	Lusk	2,105
Prothonotary—Small	2,628	Lester	2,152
Treasurer—Mann	2,524	Hurst	2,341
Commissioner—Shrouds	2,384	Patten	2,357
Director—McMasamy	2,686	Reed	2,099
Auditor—Culbertson	2,746	Russell	2,064
Jury Court—Wilson	2,729	Sterling	2,091

CHESTER—OFFICIAL.			
	Rep.		Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	4,946	Ludlow	3,646
State Treasurer—Mackey	4,786	Hutchinson	3,619
Assoc. Judge—Passmore	5,181	Baker	3,419
Senate—Cooper	4,906	Lewis	3,330
Assembly—Bailey	5,119	Williamson	3,097
Carey	5,351	Gindlan	3,326
Treasurer—Phillips	5,223	Evans	3,301
Commissioner—Irey	5,172	Yeager	3,381
Jury Com.—Hagerty	5,295	Strickland	3,341
Director—Dalbert	5,261	Shoemaker	3,294
Auditor—Spackman	5,267	Hossenger	3,288

CRAWFORD—OFFICIAL.			
	Rep.		Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	4,149	Ludlow	3,691
State Treas'r—Mackey	4,023	Hutchinson	3,598
Senate—Anderson	4,064	Glass	3,939
Assembly—Oliver	4,016	Neill	3,987
Bates	3,722	Smith	3,762
Assoc. Judge—Davis	4,468	Beatty	3,648
Chase	4,235	Putman	3,455
Treasurer—Stebbens	4,133	Davis	3,962
Commissioner—Gerow	4,199	Bitstone	3,833
Auditor—Cooper	3,798	Temple	4,221
Jury Commis'r—Adams	3,774	Skeel	4,167

LAWRENCE—OFFICIAL.			
	Rep.		Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	2,472	Ludlow	1,233
State Treas—Mackey	3,323	Hutchinson	1,301
Assembly—Morgan	2,576	White	1,165
Sheriff—McWilliams	1,673	Cooper	1,969
Commissioner—Mehard	2,590	Dudley	1,154
Treasurer—Hutchison	2,391	Polhemus	1,344
Reg. & Rec.—Crow	2,540	Cameron	1,229
Auditor—Baldwin	2,544	Penn	1,214
Coroner—Pollock	2,583	Peebles	1,270

FIRE RECORD.

Fire at Zanesville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., October 21, 1873.

A Fire in Maginnis' block to-day destroyed property to the amount of seven thousand dollars, mostly by water. The losses are as follows: Kennedy, bookstore; Develling, trunks; Ebert, fancy goods and toys; Crook, undertaker. Loss mostly covered by insurance.

Convention of Chief Engineers of Fire Departments—Important Recommendations.

BALTIMORE, October 21.—In the National convention of Chief Engineers of Fire Departments to-day Chiefs Darmell, of Boston; Gillman, of Baltimore; Sexton, of St. Louis; Hill, of Cleveland, and Megrue, of Cincinnati, were appointed an Executive Committee. Reports from various committees were read and accepted, among them reports on the limitation and misuse of combustible material in the structure of buildings, excessive height of buildings, and the restriction of danger of elevator, passage ways, stairways and Mansards, an employment of trustworthy watchmen on fire escapes, on uniformity of hose coupling and fire hydrant connections, and the importance and need of a complete understanding between those whose duty it is to extinguish fires and the insurance companies. All these reports were referred to a special committee of seven for revision and arrangement into the form of an address to be printed and sent to each chief of fire department in the United States and laid before their respective City Councils. Edward Foley, of Boston, addressed a communication on the subject of fire escapes and Henry S. Hale, of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, New York, on the relations between fire departments and insurance companies and the general subject of insurance. Addresses were also made by Chiefs Johnson, of Philadelphia, Stockwell, of Nashville, Megrue, of Cincinnati, Darmell, of Boston, and Stillman, of Baltimore. St. Louis was selected as the place for holding the next meeting.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A monument to Philip Embury, the founder of Methodism in this country, was unveiled on Monday at Cambridge, New York, in presence of a large concourse of people. Bishops Janes and Simpson, and others, made addresses.

There have been six deaths from yellow fever at Montgomery, Ala., during forty-eight hours.

The Board of Directors of nearly all the mills at Fall River, Mass., have appointed committees to confer with representatives of corporations in other places in regard to the partial suspension of work during the present dull season.

The races of the Mountain Park Association, at Brookville, Pa., have been postponed till the 28th, 29th and 30th, on account of bad weather.

The trial of Capt. Clarke, of the ship Sanrise, on the charge of cruel treatment of seaman on board that ship, commenced in the United States District Court at San Francisco yesterday.

The Ohio State Council of American Mechanics met in Columbus yesterday. All the counties of the State were represented. The order is reported in a flourishing condition financially.

The Fishback puddle and rail mills, at Pottsville, Pa., has suspended. Six hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

Frederick Hecker, the distinguished German patriot, arrived at Baltimore yesterday morning.

A propeller, having on board one hundred and fifty passengers, went on shore on Lake Ontario on Sunday. No lives were lost.

The Democratic victory in Ohio was celebrated in New York yesterday by the firing of a hundred guns in City Hall Park.

An Albany passenger train and a New York passenger train met at Tivoli bridge on Monday night, smashing portions of the engines, but no passengers were injured.

An engineer on the New England Railroad was run over and killed in an attempt to jump from one train to another yesterday.

A Cabinet meeting was held yesterday, at which all the members were present excepting Secretary Robeson.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio assembled at Columbus yesterday. The question of raising $500 for the Masons of Memphis was referred to a special committee. Officers will be elected to-day.

Walford's preliminary examination for the murder of Vickers, at Dresden, Ohio, is now being held before Squire Parks, of Zanesville.

A dispatch from Havana states that five hundred insurgents under Meximo Gomez attacked the town of Baive on the 17th inst. After four hours' fighting they drew off with the loss of four killed and thirty wounded.

Pardee Hall, the building erected at Easton, Pa., for the use of the Pardee Scientific Department of Lafayette College, was formally dedicated yesterday. Governor Hartranft was among the distinguished guests. The day was given up entirely to celebrating the event, and wound up with a torchlight procession in the evening.

The mortuary report yesterday gave twenty-seven deaths from yellow fever at Memphis.

It is said that over one hundred thousand dollars will be realized for the benefit of the policy holders of the National Life Insurance Company.

The first annual meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders Association opened yesterday at Lexington. There were several races.

On Sunday last a slight earthquake was felt in San Francisco. On the same day a volcanic eruption took place from the summit of Mount Kaiser.

The telegraphers at Shreveport are all well. Three yellow fever interments yesterday.

At Salt Lake, yesterday, in the District Court, United States Attorney Carey challenged the grand jury on several grounds, showing practically that under the present laws a legal grand jury cannot be obtained in the Territory. The Court sustained the challenge and discharged the jury.

Snow fell to the depth of six inches at Dayton, Ohio, yesterday.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company have reduced the wages of their employees about fifteen per cent.

At an extra session of the Legislature of South Carolina, yesterday, Governor Moses in his message represented the funded debt of the State to be $15,027,503, and the floating debt $5,306,397.

The steamship Saxonia has arrived at New York from Hamburg.

It is expected that the decision of the Centennial Committee on Plans will be given in about two weeks.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Bazaine Court Martial.

MacMahon and the Presidency.

THE SIEGE OF CARTAGENA.

The Town in a State of Defense.

Bismarck and the Papal Election.

Proposed Daily Steamship Line.

Spain.

CARTAGENA IN A STATE OF DEFENSE.

MADRID, October 21.—A dispatch from Valencia says the Intransigente vessels remain off that harbor, and have captured and plundered more merchantmen. Valencia is tranquil. Troops are arriving, and the city is being placed in a state of defense. There is rumors in Madrid that the insurgent vessel Tetuan has surrendered to the authorities, but confirmation of the report is lacking.

ANOTHER VICTORY CLAIMED BY CARLISTS.

BAYONNE, October 21.—It is reported here that the Carlist force under Losarraga has again defeated the Republicans.

England.

SPECIE FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, October 21.—One hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars were shipped today from Southampton, for New York, and one hundred and ninety-five thousand from Liverpool, for Quebec.

PROPOSED DAILY STEAMSHIP LINE.

LONDON, October 21.—The Cunard Steamship Company have determined to withdraw their vessels from the West Indian service at an early day, and establish a daily line between Liverpool and New York.

STEAMER OVERDUE.

LONDON, October 22, 5:30 A. M.—Mr. Schenck, United States Minister, has gone to Paris.

The Anchor line steamer Ismalia, from New York September 29th, for Glasgow, has not yet arrived. Being several days overdue much anxiety is felt for her safety.

France.

M. LEON SAY ON REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.

PARIS, October 21.—Leon Say writes that he feels sure of a Republican majority in the Assembly.

M. Thiers, who had gone to Lille, has been summoned by telegraph to return to Paris.

MACMAHON AND THE PRESIDENCY.

PARIS, October 21.—President MacMahon to-day received a deputation of members of the Assembly who wished to ascertain if there was any truth in the reports of his intended resignation. He informed them that he was always at the service of his country as a soldier; as political head, however, he repelled the idea that he might hold on to office under any or all circumstances. He added that he should never separate himself from the conservative majority of the Assembly which had appointed him to power.

Deputies of the Left have resolved to meet daily until the crisis is past.

TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

PARIS, October 21.—Before the Bazaine court martial to-day Schneider and Rouher both testified that Bazaine never solicited the chief command. Marshal Canrobert gave most interesting testimony concerning the battle of St. Privat. Although he was told that the Imperial Guards would be sent to his aid at noon, and twice asked Bazaine for ammunition, he received no assistance whatever. The Prussians admitted eight thousand men in the engagement, but he was compelled nevertheless to retreat by the enemy's overwhelming artillery. He could have held his position at Mars la Tour on the 16th of August, but abandoned it by special orders from the Commander-in-Chief. Marshal Le Boeuf testified that his corps achieved a decisive advantage on the 16th of August, but Bazaine ordered it to fall back, fearing the failure of ammunition and provisions. General Lebrun testified that he received, only on the evening of the 13th, Bazaine's orders to cross the Moselle on the 14th. He gave a detailed account of the subsequent operations, and declared that he believed it would have been possible to cross the river on the 17th. General Boyiki stated that he was not ordered to go to the assistance of Marshal Canrobert on the 18th of August.

ELECTIONS FOR VACANT SEATS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, October 21.—Elections to fill vacant seats in the Assembly have been ordered in the Departments of Aisne, Lower Seine.

Austria.

AUSTRIA, GERMANY AND THE PAPAL ELECTION.

VIENNA, October, 21.—Prince Bismarck had an audience with the Emperor of Austria today, and subsequently held conferences with Count Andrassy and the Italian Minister. It is reported that at these interviews the Prince pressed the subject of national ecclesiastical legislation, and urged identical action on the part of Austria and Germany with reference to the papal election.

At a farewell banquet given at the Imperial palace to-night, the Emperor William, in proposing a toast to the health of the Emperor of Austria said, "Friendly sentiments exchanged at Vienna are a pledge of peace for Europe."

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, October 21.—Arrived the steamers Minnesota, Calabria and Spain, from New York.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON, October 21, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@92⅞; for account 92¾@92⅞. American Securities—5-20s of '65, 93½; do '67, 96¼; 10-40s, 91½; new 5s, 91⅛; Erie, 38¾.

Fallow 42s.

PARIS, October 21.—Rentes 57 francs 80 centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 21.—5-20s of '62, 98½.

LIVERPOOL, October 21.—Cotton steady at 9¾d; sales 12,000 bales; American 7,000; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm; California white wheat average 12s 8d@12s 9d; red western spring 11s 5d; red winter 11s 9d@12s. Flour 26s@28s.

ANTWERP, October 21.—Refined petroleum, 39½ francs.

CASUALTIES.

A Caboose Car Smashed—Several Men Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST ALEXANDER, PA., October 21, 1873.

Yesterday as a ballast train on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railway was running backwards through a cut two miles east of this place, a large rock rolled on the track, reducing a caboose car to splinters and throwing several others off the track. The caboose contained about twenty-five men, only three of whom were seriously injured. They were badly bruised.

Found Drowned.

CLEVELAND, October 21.—An unknown man was drowned in the river at the foot of Superior street last night. Deceased was five feet nine inches in hight, had sandy chin whiskers and dark hair cut close and was apparently about forty years of age.

Explosion of a Powder Mill—Two Men Killed.

TORONTO, ONT., October 21.—An explosion of dinaline at the Windsor powder mills yesterday caused the death of two men, G. Gordon Ferrier and Simon Cahill.

OHIO NEWS.

Delaware lays claim to 101 new buildings, this season.

The Sunday liquor law is generally disregarded by Cleveland saloon keepers.

Of the $75,000 paid out to employees by one manufacturing establishment in Newberg on Saturday, $20,000 was returned and deposited with the employers.

There were twenty-nine deaths in Cleveland, last week.

A couple dozen of Ohio snakes had the distinguished honor of being discussed at the annual meeting of British Scientists at Bedford, this year.

A beggar, lying in a bed that was placed on wheels and carted here and there through the city, is the last disgusting spectacle in Cleveland. The worst feature is that the "poor invalid" is said to be worth thousands of dollars.

Two prisoners in a station house at Delaware were nearly smoked to death last Monday. The turnkey built a roaring fire in a stove, the pipe of which leads into an open room. The prisoners were insensible when their situation was discovered.

A Sandusky paper says: "There passed through this (Sandusky) Postoffice, on Saturday night, a letter from North Bass Island, directed to Nelson Parsons, which has been seven years, lacking ten days, on the way. It was taken from a mail bag which carrier Facer found among some rubbish in the new warehouse of the lake shore depot. The pouch had evidently been thrown into the old warehouse down on the dock, from the boat, and had been carelessly kicked aside, and lost among the rubbish of the building, until accidently brought to light the other day. The pouch was properly locked, and Mr. Parsons' letter was undoubtedly a prisoner during those seven changing years. It will reach its journey to-day, and if not again delayed, will soon be in Parsons' hand, if that gentleman is still in Vermillion.

The Hon. John S. Putnam, ex-leader of the Democracy in the Assembly, and ex-editor of the Chillicothe *Advertiser*, having failed both as an editor and a politician, has gone into his legitimate business, and one for which his talents eminently qualify him—shoemaking.

A horse that Daniel White, of Mercer county was riding last week, reared up and fell backwards upon his rider, causing death in ten minutes.

On Monday morning, two countrymen coming into Columbus were knocked down and robbed by highway men. Two of the thieves have been arrested.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Commissioners from Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh Postoffice Defalcation.

Effort to Set Aside Proceedings.

Chief of Engineers' Report.

The Appropriations Recommended.

Crow Chiefs at Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 21, 1873.

Pittsburghers in the City.

Messrs. Carnahan, Lawrence, Williams and Dehan, Commissioners of Avenues, of Pittsburgh, accompanied by Representative Negley, arrived here this morning for the purpose of investigating the improvements of this city. This afternoon they visited the principal avenues and other points in the city in company with Governor Shepherd. This evening Dr. Radcliff and R. H. Negley joined the rest of the party. So far the Commissioners express themselves pleased as well as surprised at the taste and skill displayed. They expect to return home about Thursday.

The Pittsburgh Postoffice Defalcation.

An effort is being made to induce the government to abandon the criminal proceedings against ex-Postmaster Stewart, of Pittsburgh, he promising in that case to refund the amount of his defalcation. No definite understanding has yet been reached, but it is generally believed that everything else being satisfactory the suit will be dropped. The government, however, is not disposed to settle matters quite so readily, holding the opinion that delinquent officials should be made to feel the utmost rigor of the law.

Report of the Chief of Engineers.

The forthcoming report of Gen. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, will contain the following recommendations respecting the improvements of the Western rivers and harbors, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875: Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars is asked for improvements of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers; four hundred thousand for Toledo Harbor; one hundred and fifty thousand for Maumee river and the same for Sandusky river; one hundred and thirty thousand for Sandusky City harbor; two thousand for Huron harbor; five thousand for Vermillion harbor and Cleveland harbor. The appropriation for the fiscal year will be expended in securing the piers seriously threatened by an attack of the waves and collisions of vessels. The piers need extensive repairs, for which an appropriation is asked. The construction of the proposed harbor of refuge at this place will materially diminish the annual expense of maintaining the existing improvements. The amount required for the next fiscal year is thirty thousand five hundred dollars; for Grand river harbor, Ohio, thirty thousand; Ashtabula harbor, Ohio, one hundred; Erie harbor, seventy-five thousand; Port Clinton harbor, Ohio, sixty thousand; Dunkirk harbor, New York, one hundred thousand; Buffalo harbor, New York, six hundred thousand; Olcott harbor, New York, forty thousand; Oswego harbor, New York, three hundred thousand; preservation of the falls of St. Anthony and the construction of a clock and dam at Meeker's Island, Minnesota, two hundred thousand each; Minnesota river, thirty thousand; Upper Mississippi, seventy-two thousand, of which thirty thousand is for a new steamer, to replace the Coffrey, and the balance to meet the current expenses of the two steamers during the fiscal year; Des Moines rapids, eight hundred thousand; Rock Island rapids, one hundred and seventy thousand; Illinois river, one hundred and fifty thousand; Mississippi river, from the Missouri to the Ohio river, six hundred thousand; Osage river, Missouri, one hundred and twenty-five thousand; Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, White and St. Francis rivers, three hundred and seventy-three thousand; Ohio, Monongahela, Great Kanawha and Wabash rivers, one hundred thousand; Louisville and Portland canal, one hundred thousand; Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, eight hundred and forty thousand of the Mississippi river, below the West pass and at pass A L'Outre, one hundred and sixty thousand; removing the raft from Red river, one hundred thousand. At Chicago harbor, Illinois, it is proposed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, to finish the break-water and to extend the north pier fifty feet, and the south pier three hundred feet. In view of the rapid growth of the city of Chicago this harbor will soon be of great utility, the amount of the appropriation required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, is seventy-five thousand dollars. At Michigan City harbor, Indiana, it is expected that by the close of the present season the outer pier will be nearly completed. Periodical dredging will be necessary until the completion of the breakwater. The amount of appropriation required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, is one hundred thousand. General Humphreys, in his report, complains of bridges built and in course of erection on navigable streams without authority from the United States, and suggests that the attention of Congress be called to the matter, and urges legislation so as to prevent these obstructions to navigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 21, 1873.

THE DELEGATION OF CROW CHIEFS.

A council took place to-day between the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Mr. Brunot and a delegation of Crow chiefs. One of the chiefs said the government had given them for their country a tract of land on which there is no wood, water or grass, nothing but rocks, and his people could not raise corn to eat. During the council, the Secretary of the Interior said to the Crows, that as they had kept peace for three years and behaved so well, the government was disposed to do everything for their welfare, and, in accordance with their request, he would take pleasure in presenting them to the President, their Great Father. One of the chiefs expressed his anxiety to return home, as he had a great deal to do—hunting buffalo, taking care of his children, and fighting Sioux.

DEATH OF A JUDGE.

Judge James Hughes, formerly of Indiana, died this morning at his residence, near Bladensburg.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle and Eastern States southwesterly winds, rising barometer, and on the coast clear weather, but in the interior partly cloudy and clearing weather.

For the Gulf States, falling barometer, southerly winds and generally clear weather. For the South Atlantic States, light winds, mostly from the south, rising barometer and clear weather. For the Lower Lakes, continued southwesterly winds, veering to west and northwest, with cloudy weather. For the Upper Lakes, southwest to northwest winds, with cloudy following by clear weather. Cautionary signals continue at Alpina, Escanaba, Marquette and Duluth.

Convention of the National Board of Trade at Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 21.—The sixth annual Convention of the National Board of Trade assembled in Music Hall at noon to-day, President Frailey, of Philadelphia, called the meeting to order. The delegation from the New York Produce Exchange was admitted to seats with welcome.

The report of the Executive Council, embracing its action for the past year, was read. The report recommends the encouragement of American shipbuilding by allowing bounties for building, whether the materials used be foreign or Amerscan, and condemns the credit system of government promises to pay, and National banks founded thereon, and demands a currency resting on a specie basis; condemns the policy of the banks paying interest on call deposits; favors the Government regulation of Inter-State transportation and reduction rates so the producer shares the profits of his produce; and condemns the system of watering stock, so that dividends are paid on fictitious representations of value.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of officers, Mr. Smith, of Milwaukee, presiding.

President Frailey was unanimously re-elected.

A number of Vice Presidents were then elected.

The Chairman appointed a Committee on Credentials to consider new applications for membership of the Board.

A delegation from the Dominion Board of Trade was announced, received on the platform and welcomed by the President. The welcome was responded to hapily by Vice President Howland, of the Dominion Board.

By a suspension of the rules a committee was appointed to which was referred the subject of transportation facilities. Grosvenor, of St. Louis, and Howe, of Chicago, were appointed.

It has been decided that daily sessions be held from ten A. M. to four P. M.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

THE GREAT STORM.

A Rolling Mill Stopped—Several Persons Drowned—Railway Bridge Destroyed—Trains Stopped or Delayed—Flood in the Merrimac—Damage on Lake Huron, &c., &c.

ALLENTOWN, October 21.—A rise in Lehigh river of eight feet has made a necessary suspension of work in the rolling mill except in the puddling shop. A boy was swept away by the current yesterday. Owners of property are rapidly removing it from the river banks.

POTTSVILLE, PA., October 21.—The rain caused much damage here. The Minersville bridge, on the People's Railway, was washed away just after a train had passed. The furnaces at St. Clair were considerably damaged. At Tamaqua an immense pile of coal dirt was washed on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad track, preventing the passage of trains, and a train from Philadelphia was delayed by land slides at Carbon. At Girardville two children were drowned by the submerging of a vehicle in which they were driving home with their parents.

CONCORD, N. H., October 21.—The Merrimac river is very high and rising. The country round about Plymouth is flooded, and the trains have stopped since yesterday. At Franklin the paper mills have suspended, owing to the high water, and at Waterbury a temporary bridge over Onion river was washed away.

DETROIT, October 21.—The fiercest gale of the season prevailed during the past twenty-four hours. A number of disasters are reported on Lake Huron, among which are the schooners Niagara, Negonnee, Bradley and Rust ashore. Several lumber barges are also ashore and gone to pieces. There are rumors of loss of life from the barges, but as yet nothing definite has been learned. A large number of vessels and steamers run to Port Huron and Tawas for shelter. There is a very heavy sea on Lake Michigan, but no important disasters are reported.

ALBANY, October 21.—The heavy rains of yesterday have swollen all the streams in this vicinity. The water in the river is over the docks, and in some of the adjacent streets is flooding the cellars and first stories. Some damage has been done north and west of here by the carrying away of bridges.

NEW YORK, October 21.—The freshet along the Oswego Midland Railroad through Sussex county was the most severe ever known. There are thousands of acres of land overflowed, in some places covering the tops of fences.

CLEVELAND, October 21.—Snow fell this morning. The storm of yesterday and last night did considerable damage in and about this city, blowing down trees, chimneys, signs and one unfinished building. No further marine disasters are reported.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21.—The freshet in the Schuylkill is the highest since October, 1869. A number of mills have been stopped by the back water. No damage thus far reported.

PORTLAND, ME., October 21.—The gale eastward yesterday was very severe. The coast survey steamer and a large schooner dragged anchors at Castine. The former was washed against the wharf, and the latter went ashore. The Eastern and Ogdensburg Railways are washed out and travel is interrupted.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 21, 1873.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND FORGER AND THE DITEC-TIVE.

One of the police officials said last night that the principal allegations against Captain Irving and Detective Farley are contained in MacDonald's confession. He made it in Newgate prison, in London, four hours after his sentence. MacDonald said the plot to rob the Bank of England was arranged in this city; that detectives were aware of his plans from the commencement, and that he forwarded letter after letter to Irving, which were received in London. He adds that he telegraphed to Irving his departure for this city after the bank forgories had been discovered, and that it was in response to his telegram that Irving arrived in this city, and that he was in Thuringia on her arrival here. He says they told him there was a sheriff in readiness to attach his property, and that if he had any valuables they would take them. Among the MacDonald's story, he had about twenty thousand dollars in gold, seventeen thousand five hundred United States five-twenty bonds, a diamond worth two thousand dollars, and other articles of jewelry of the value of two thousand dollars. He says he surrendered these to Irving, and would willingly promised to raise money in securing his escape. The detectives have united in the defense for an investigation, and deny retaining any of the property obtained from the MacDonald affair.

THE LATE SEIZURE OF DIAMONDS.

A Western dispatch to the *Times* says, in the matter of the recent seizure of diamonds, valued at $20,000, on the person of N. Lancaster, of Chicago, at the New York Custom House, it is said the Treasury Department will release and restore the property to him on the ground that they were seized without authority of law, and that there will only be a technical forfeiture of the cut stones, which amount to about $300 in all.

A MILK TRAIN WRECKED.

The milk train on the Midland and Oswego Railroad was wrecked last night at Stockholm, New Jersey. The engine plunged through the bridge into the creek, and the engineer, fireman and brakeman are reported injured. Travel was interrupted until late this afternoon.

THE TRIAL OF STOKES.

The evidence in the trial of Stokes to day was to show that Fisk carried a pistol and had threatened to shoot Stokes. Joseph A. Bures deposed he saw Fisk on Monday seeing Fisk with a pistol in his pocket. Adaline Barker, an old lady who washed for the Morse family, said she he heard Fisk say to the young ladies with whom he was conversing, "I'll send him to a higher court than he ever was in, the cur; I'll shoot him as sure as my name is Jim Fisk." The young lady said, "Oh, don't shoot him, or the gallows may be your end." Fisk replied, "I'll shoot him. I'll wipe him out. There never was a gallows made for Jim Fisk." Fisk also said, "I am prepared for him, and put his hand behind, and also said, "I have a little rascal here," Judge Davis said, "a what?" Witness—"Little rascal, your honor. I suppose he meant the pistol." J. A. Bures testified he heard Fisk say he would shoot Stokes, and that he informed the latter the next morning of the threat, and heard Stokes say at the Hoffman House that he was armed, and on his side. Mary Hannan said that she heard Fisk say of Stokes: "I have got all the money he had out of him, and I'll wipe him out so there won't be a grease spot left of him." James Brennan, a witness testified stealing a watch and the record of whose conviction on a charge of burglary was shown, were that Hart and Redmond told him that they did not see the shooting of Fisk, and that they were to be paid for their testimony. B. Eaton testified as to threats by Fisk communicated to him. The testimony of Mrs. Williams at former trials was read and the Court adjourned.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Arrived, the steamship Samaria, from Liverpool, South America, from Rio, and Tyrone from Marseilles.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The Committee of Seventy to-night adopted the report of the Sub-Committee giving reasons why the body should be dissolved and then adjourned *sine die*. Previous to this action a long communication was read from Mayor Havemeyer, urging the committee not to disband, and earnestly inviting their co-operation and support.

CRIMES.

A Banker's Son Murdered.

LOUISVILLE, October 21.—William F. Detchen, son of J. H. Detchen, President of the German Security bank, was murdered to-day by William Paulk, with whom he had been on terms of intimacy. Paulk works in a broom factory, and Detchen visited him, and while there a quarrel sprang up, and blows were exchanged, during the fray Paulk struck Detchen with a heavy piece of wood on the head, killing him. Paulk fled and cannot be found. This is the third murder here in one week.

Last night Mr. Boutwell, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, delivered one of the *Galaxy* course of lectures at the Church of the Disciples, New York, on "Finance, and the Panic and its Remedies."

THE rights of colored persons on transportation routes have again been asserted by the Supreme Court of Iowa. Emily Cogar, the plaintiff in the case, represented that for an educated and refined colored woman, purchased a first class ticket on one of the Northwestern Packet Company's boats, and on going to dinner was forbidden to sit at the first table, and then ejected from the cabin. She brought suit for damages, won her case in the County Court, and now on the appeal has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the State. Chief Justice Beck saying: "First, a rule or custom of a steamboat, as a common carrier, requiring passengers of color to occupy a seat at a table in the pantry or on the guards of the boat, is not reasonable and cannot be enforced. Second, a person of color is entitled to the same rights and privileges when traveling as a steamboat as a white person, and cannot be required by any rule or custom, based upon distinction on account of race or color, to accept other or different accommodations than those given to white passengers."

The papers in the lumber regions advise that only small quantities of logs be cut this winter on account of the large numbers now in the woods which were not floated to market, and also for the reason that a large stock of lumber is now on hand which the present hard times will not permit dealers to dispose of at remunerative prices.

There is an active temperance movement going on in Kentucky, and its supporters announce their intention to urge upon the next Legislature the passage or a prohibitary liquor law. The Indiana law is much liked, and copies of it are being circulated through the State.

POLITICAL.

General.

The Democrats of Oneida county, New York, have nominated Horatio Seymour for the Legislature of their State.

Ellis H. Roberts, member of Congress for New York, having just returned from Europe, has covered his back pay into the Treasury.

The *World* is angry at the Liberals. The Albany *Argus* is. The Rochester *Union* is. And so are all the Democratic papers thus far received. Was it for this reward that the Elmira Convention passed all those dreadful resolutions and did all that work?—*Rochester Democrat.*

"That eminently servile organ of a putrid reminiscence" is the pleasing appellation by which the Chicago *Times* designates the New York *World.*

Pat Donan, who wrote those chaste and elegant articles in the Lexington (Mo.) *Gazetian*, in election times, is dead. His friends are not certain, but they think he'll need his summer clothes.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The New York *Tribune* does not think the Democratic success in Ohio much of a shower, and laughs at the Democratic journals that indulged in "so hearty a rejoicing over so small a circumstance." As the *Tribune* contemplates the prospect from the summit of the fence it may be considered to be correct in its views.

We have discovered what was the matter with the Ohio Republicans. Conley has educated them into belief in minority representation and so they voted for the Democratic candidates for the Legislature in order to make sure of a representation of the minority. It seems that they rather overdid the thing.—*Akron Beacon.*

The Utica *Herald* says: "Republicans and Democrats awaited the results of the late elections with very different feelings. To the Republican party of the nation the results were of interest only as an indication of public sentiment. To the Democratic party, especially of the State of New York, the results are of the highest importance. All hopes of a Democratic victory in New York must now be abandoned. The negotiations for a union of the factions of Tammany and Apollo Halls have come to naught. Each faction will nominate a ticket for local officers in the city of New York. This divided action will injure the State ticket, and the promised forty thousand majority will dwindle to at least twenty thousand. More than a month ago the Democratic press confessed if Pennsylvania and Ohio should remain Republican New York could not be carried by the Democrats. Pennsylvania and Ohio both give Republican majorities, and in November New York will. In this State the campaign is over before fairly commenced, and victory is with the Republicans.

STATE NEWS.

The Shenango Iron Works, New Castle resumed operations on the 15th inst.

The coal diggers in Lawrence county have all gone to work.

Burglaries are numerous in New Castle and vicinity, but do not generally "pan out" largely for the thieves.

A spark from a passing locomotive burned between twenty-five and thirty cords of wood on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad between Corry and Spring Creek, on Saturday.

Mr. Henry A. McPike has sold the Ebensburg *Freeman* to an association of Ebensburg politicians, who will hereafter conduct it, with Mr. John G. Lake, a young lawyer, as editor. It is understood that it is Mr. McPike's intention to go to Altoona to engage in business.

Two children living within a square of each other, in Philadelphia, were scalded to death one day last week, by vessels of hot water carelessly left standing on the floor.

The Philadelphians have been so good to Miss Adelaide Neilson, the eminent English actress, that she announces her intention of having a public fountain erected there at her own cost.

A will is recorded in Cambria county, in which the testator reserves one horse *for his own use.*

There were two hundred and seventy-seven deaths in Philadelphia, last week.

During the week ending Saturday, October 18, bullion was received for coinage at the Mint in Philadelphia from the United States Assay and Sub-Treasury offices to the amount of $9,353,044 25, and after bars worth $53,457 50 were forwarded from the West. In gold coin the sum of $2,138,633 47 was sent on to the Sub-Treasury and Assay offices in New York, and $13,570 in base coin has been committed to various banks and private firms throughout the country.

Rev. Hurly Baldy, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Doylestown, has resigned his pastorate. He intends traveling in Europe for his health. And it was most encouraging for.

Sixteen persons—nine men and seven women—died in Philadelphia last week who had lived to or passed eighty years of age, viz: Teddy McErlean, 80; Sarah D. Banes, 81; Benjamin Franklin, 81; William Yerger, 81; Elizabeth Nagle, 81; Robert Hucker, 82; Annie Campitt, 85; Mary Coit, 83; Sarah Pully, 85; George Scott, 83; Col. A. Banes, 80; Abraham Mekeal, 88; Thomas Duffield,

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1873.

THE Allentown *Chronicle* charges Democratic election officers in Lehigh county with fraud; but the charges cannot be true. The Democratic party, you know, is the party of honesty and purity.

THE latest proposition connected with the Presidency is said to be to have the inauguration day of the Presidential term changed from the 4th of March to the 1st of July, so as to have it and the new fiscal year begin on the same day.

AMONG the elections held this month, no attention has been given to Nebraska. The election in that State was for local offices merely, but the Republicans have swept the State, carrying several counties that were heretofore Democratic, and losing none of their own.

ALLEN COUNTY, Ohio, the home of the "Allen county movement," which was to work such a revolution in politics, voted as follows: NOYES, 1,753; ALLEN, 2,286; COLLINS, 167. So the "Allen county movement" got only 160 out of 4,058 votes in the place of its birth!

ANDY JOHNSON complains that when public servants grow old they are thrust aside as useless, himself being an instance. He mistakes. He was laid aside, not because he was old, but because he was a traitor. If he had behaved himself, decently, he might have been in the public service yet.

NEARLY all the eastern papers publish a list of members elect to the Pennsylvania Legislature, in which ROBERT K. PARK, Democrat, is put down as the member for Armstrong county. PARK, it so happens, was not elected. The name of the member elect from that county is ROBERT THOMPSON, Republican.

THE Union Bank of Philadelphia, which suspended during the late crisis, has come to an understanding with its depositors, who are to get fifty per cent. of their claims in cash, and invest the other fifty per cent. in the stock of the bank. This is equivalent to an acceptance of fifty cents on the dollar.

THE comments of the Pittsburgh *Post* on current political affairs, strongly suggest the reply of TALLEYRAND, who being bothered on one occasion by a man who squinted awfully, with several importunate questions concerning his leg, recently broken, answered: "It is quite crooked, *as you see.*"

IT IS THE opinion of some of the most able financiers of New York that there will, by the first of November, be from thirty millions to thirty-five millions of dollars in gold afloat in that market, without any regard to private boards, and that the price cannot be kept up. This is an encouraging prospect.

IT IS an old but pertinent adage that "it does not mend the pitcher to tell how it got broken;" yet the Ohio papers persist in explaining how it happened that the Republicans got whipped. The reason, it appears, was that more Republicans stayed at home than Democrats; which is all satisfactory and clear; but what made them stay at home?

AMBITIOUS members of Congress will do well to study the situation carefully, before the assembling of that body. Probably there has never been a Congress in which the opportunities for gaining enviable prominence were so numerous. The men who, from the first day, oppose every improper scheme, and successfully resist the wiles of those who are pushing them, will be the men of mark.

THE Commissioners to choose a site for the new Lunatic Asylum in the Northwest have decided in favor of Warren. Three farms near that town—the ELDRED, AMARM and BERRY farms—containing 329 acres, costing $33,000, were chosen. The Girard people are very mad, because that place was not chosen, and propose to defeat all appropriations next winter for the new institution.

THE growing importance of our export trade in leather, is said to have attracted considerable attention abroad. The stock is reported to be eagerly sought after by English dealers, and it is stated that there are a number of large commission houses in Liverpool and London, whose sole business is the sale of American leather, which, it is affirmed, will compare favorably with any made in Europe.

THE Michigan Constitutional Commission has adjourned, having finished its work. "The revised Constitution which it presents," says the Detroit *Post*, "contains some valuable reforms; but omits some which were hoped for, and presents some features which are doubtful. As a whole, the work of the Commission is not of a character to inspire much enthusiasm." It got through with its work promptly, however, and has the advantage of our Constitutional Convention in that respect, at least.

HAVING, apparently, drawn their elephant in the Ohio lottery, the Democracy are now at a sad loss what to do with him. It is credibly reported that a number of the most prominent members of the party claim that in the election a fatal mistake has been made which will send the Liberal Republicans, who will not tolerate Bourbonism, back into the Republican party. Instead of conciliating and keeping them, they have driven them out of their ranks, thus overthrowing and undoing the work of the last two years, and putting all hopes of success in the next Presidential campaign to flight.

THE finances of the government seem to be in quite a hopeful condition. While customs receipts have not risen in the same proportion as the internal tax collections, yet there is nothing to show that our income from that source is to be reduced in any great degree; and even if it be, there will be far more than an equipoise gained from an increase in exports. The total receipts for three months have exceeded the expenditures by nine millions, and that, too, in the face of the fact that the payments for July, August and September are larger than in any other months of the year.

IT IS every day becoming more and more evident that Congress will, at its next session, have thrust upon its attention the question of granting subsidies of various kinds, to a monetary degree which is absolutely appalling. Against the various schemes that will be urged the people have no protection except the integrity and firmness of Congress. Some of the contemplated projects will probably deserve support; the majority of them, however, threaten to be nothing but jobs in the hands of corruptionists. Let the people see well to it that their representatives are held thoroughly to their responsibility in the premises.

THE eastern papers all notice an improved tone in business matters. Confidence is slowly returning, and if the eastern banks could only be induced to meet their responsibilities, and pay their depositors in notes instead of checks, it would return still more rapidly. There is just as much money, to-day, as there was three months ago, and it is just as good; but the timid hoard it, and the over-prudent are afraid to use it. All that is now wanted is the will; the way is open to a speedy return to activity, and a little forbearance, a little caution and a little confidence, as well, will gradually work us out of all our present financial difficulties.

MASSACHUSETTS papers complain that although the people of that State are within a fortnight of the election, there appears to be no more interest felt in the contest than if it concerned the choice of an "Abbot of Unreason." A few candidates for the Legislature are making a little buzzing, but the canvass, generally, is as dull as business is after a panic. There seems to be no opposition worth mentioning to the re-election of Governor WASHBURN, who will go smoothly into his place for a third term; the Democrats, apparently, having lost heart, because General BUTLER'S friends are just as ardent in support of the Governor as are his own friends—that is to say there is no ardor anywhere.

IN VIEW of the anti-administration result of nearly all the late Parliamentary elections in Great Britain, it would seem to be nowise improbable that Premier GLADSTONE may shortly dissolve that body, and take an appeal to the country in the shape of a fresh election. The Tories seem quite anxious for the struggle to come as soon as possible, as they think the "Conservative reaction" now at full tide, and their anxiety may perhaps induce Mr. GLADSTONE to postpone the election till next summer. One of the causes, however, which may operate to prevent him from making such a postponement, is the hesitation, which he has more than once betrayed, to find himself face to face again with the present exceedingly uncomfortable House of Commons. FROM present appearances it is not unlikely that DISRAELI may be in power again within a year.

THE result of the Ohio election will be beneficial in a number of respects. Among other things, it has shown that the same old spirit of Copperheadism is, after all, the strongest element of Democracy. In spite of last year's professions of "Liberalism," which many Republicans at that time were inclined to regard as sincere; in spite of professions of readiness to disband and to take up new issues, made during the present year, in quarters where the farmers' or other local movements gave opportunity for such tactics, the fact stands out in bold relief that unadulterated, unreconstructed, unrepentant, unblushing Copperheadism rallies more Democratic votes than any other position that party can take. This is the element with which the country will have to deal in the future, as it has had to deal in the past. The snake has crawled out of the grass.

BLIND SYMPATHY.

According to a Roman dispatch of the 20th instant, Father BECKX, the General of the Society of Jesuits, was, on that day, officially notified by the Italian government that the order must immediately vacate the premises occupied by them in Rome. This proceeding, as the reader will recollect, was merely carrying into effect the act regarding religious Houses and Heads of religious orders, some months ago adopted by the Italian Parliament.

Only three or four days ago, the newspapers gave account of a correspondence which recently took place between the Pope and the Emperor of Germany, in which the relations of the two potentates were presented by themselves in strong colors. One charged the other with the purpose to weaken and destroy the Catholic church, and at the same time claimed incidentally a certain authority over or right in even those subjects of the German Empire who had never owned his jurisdiction. Indeed, even the Emperor himself was included in this claim. In reply the Emperor in dignified terms repelled the claim, and gladly took advantage of the occasion to correct the Holy Father's information concerning the imperial plans and purposes.

The government of the Swiss Confederation, lately in accordance with ancient usage issuing a proclamation for the appointment of the annual National Day of Prayer, gave a quite lengthened statement of prevalent evils which ought to be considered by the people. In the paper referred to the evil most earnestly dwelt upon is "the power of the Roman priesthood who lay their curse upon the most precious blessings a people can possess—free inquiry, free political life, free confession of faith; who ascribe to their visible head, a sinful, erring man like us all, attributes which belong only to the Creator of heaven and earth." This is only part of a sentence, which by no means affords a specimen of the very strong and even bitter terms in which the evil is set forth. And it is not a preacher, or an ecclesiastical body, professionally one-sided perhaps, but statesmen who thus express themselves.

As a mere point of contemporary history, it is interesting, to notice that in all the countries mentioned, equally in Italy, Germany and Switzerland, Jesuits, rightly or wrongly, are held responsible for the policy, opinions and acts which provoke such decided antagonism on the part of the secular powers. In fact, to an American or other disinterested onlooker there is sometimes something almost comical in the ways in which fear or suspicion of Jesuitical intrigue and activity is disclosed. Thus, a while ago, a cable dispatch having erroneously announced the death of Madame BISMARCK, the falsehood or error was in Berlin at once recognized as an invention of the busy Fathers or their partisans. But what had they to gain by such a fiction? The explanation is that the death of the Princess coinciding with the arrival of VICTOR EMMANUEL at the German capital, would be regarded by the faithful as a manifest blow from heaven upon the head of the German colossus, punishing him for his friendship for the accursed King of Italy. If one laughs at the suggestion that such *may* have been the origin of the false report, any German familiar with the history of the controversy between Rome and Berlin, can cite plenty of well attested facts to show that artifices of the sort have often been used by the ultramontanes as a means of influencing popular opinion. But the circumstance which imparts most plausibility to the apparently absurd theory of the telegraphic mistake is the doctrine taught in certain catechisms that whoever injure or fail to do the will of the Church and its priesthood, expose themselves to certain calamity, if not destruction. Of course, people who have imbibed the spirit of such teaching are prepared to learn without surprise that gross offenders like VICTOR EMMANUEL and BISMARCK have been suddenly visited with any catastrophe that can be imagined.

It is not to be denied that a good many intelligent and liberal-minded American Protestants find themselves quite unable to sympathize with either the Italian, Swiss or German statesmen in their struggle with the Jesuits. Feeling that our institutions are in no peril from their policy and arts, they cannot help suspecting, if they do not directly think, that European politicians are fighting a mere bugbear. Possibly they are, but if that is the case, they are not so entirely without apology as one might fancy in ignorance or vague remembrance of Jesuit history. By way of illustration of the remark, we may remind readers of the famous decree of the Parliament of Paris, passed on the 6th of August, 1762, by which the order was suppressed in France. In justification of its purport the decree contained a chronological abridgment of the history of the Jesuits. "An impious sect," "fanatics," "corruptors of youth and manhood," "regicides," "controlled by a foreigner," intriguants by institution and profession"—these are only a few of the unflattering terms employed in the *Arret* or decree to describe the zealous Fathers by the Parliament of a Bourbon King, "the eldest son of the church." In the history which forms a part of the decree, it is proved that from the foundation of the Order until date, hardly a single year had passed, in which it had not been signalized by some notable performance of one or more of its members. The narrative is really very curious, forming a record the most peculiar and extraordinary. One of the original members of the order, of the ten whom LOYOLA gathered about him in Rome in 1538, was nine years afterwards banished from the German empire for political meddling. And the history shows that, almost from the beginning, in whatever country, under whatever form of government they were permitted to live, mischief was their trade. The banishment of the order from all the kingdoms ruled by Bourbons, indeed from nearly every country in Europe, and its final suppression by the Pope, are facts generally known. Hence, in spite of the fact that the Fathers are harmless among us, avowed admirers of our political institutions and even for the present champions of the utmost freedom of conscience, American Protestants had better not be too zealous in abhorring and denouncing those European statesmen of whom His Holiness disapproves. Perhaps, on careful inquiry, our Protestants who so frankly sympathize with the persecuted Jesuits of Italy, Switzerland and Germany, might discover that they really know very little about the situation.

GORDON, Republican, for Supreme Judge, has only 3,995 majority in Philadelphia against 25,411 for Mackey, the candidate for State Treasurer. This fully confirms the rumors current before the election, that the Republican and Democratic city rings of Philadelphia, had a bargain to elect Ludlow, the Democratic nominee for the Judgship, if possible.—*Akron (O.) Beacon.*

The *Beacon* had better confine itself to explaining the vagaries of Ohio politics. It clearly does not understand affairs in Pennsylvania.

The Republican leaders and workers of Philadelphia, the City Executive Committee, the various ward committees, the men who stood at the polls all day distributing tickets, and watching what was occurring about them—the men, in fact, who do the hard and effective work of the party in the city—were all heartily and earnestly for GORDON, as well as for the rest of the ticket; and every Republican paper in Philadelphia supported and commended Judge GORDON. The difference between his vote and that for MACKEY is not, therefore, to be explained by attributing bad faith to the men who are the working force of the party in that city.

The explanation of this discrepancy between the votes for the two candidates on the State ticket is not difficult to work out. The large vote given to Judge LUDLOW is traceable to three causes:

First. The Reformers, who polled 6,500 votes, voted in a mass for LUDLOW, and divided their vote on State Treasurer.

Second. The Liquor Dealers' Association voted to a man for LUDLOW. He gave a decision last winter against the constitutionality of Local Option, and they naturally did all they could for him. And

Third. The snobs—a large class numerically—were all for LUDLOW. A Philadelphia snob thinks that his city is the greatest in existence, overtopping all other cities, and that a Philadelphian must be superior to any man who lives outside of it. They voted for LUDLOW because he was a Philadelphian, and for no other reason. This local snobbishness is not altogether peculiar to Philadelphia; but it is far more prevalent there than anywhere else, and no political considerations can overcome it.

It was not, therefore, the Republican politicians of Philadelphia who cut down GORDON'S vote. They were all for him, and stood by him cordially. They did their best to keep up his vote with the rest of the ticket, and the Republicans who voted for LUDLOW were men whom no political organizations could restrain. Let the blame rest where it belongs, if it be worth while just now, to cast blame anywhere; but let no injustice be done to those who stood in the breach and maintained their position manfully.

THE *Crop Reporter* makes an important suggestion relative to the supply of a great want felt by almost the entire agricultural and mercantile community; namely, a system of returns which shall be uniform in all the States and Territories, and which shall also report the agricultural products of the country classified in a shape that they can be utilized in a practical manner by all interested. Some of the States are already in possession of a system closely approximating the greatest practical value, but, even in these a few alterations could be made at but a trifling expense. In others, very considerable changes in the present forms would have to be made to insure uniformity, while in those not at present in possession of any system the proposed plan could be as easily introduced as any other. Such a system, pursued in each of the several States and Territories, arranged to include the leading products in each, would unquestionably prove beneficial to every branch of agricultural industry. Rapidly growing as is the entire country, and especially the newer sections, a uniform system throughout is evidently vastly more necessary than in Great Britain, where it is considered indispensable. The matter is worthy the attention of everbody interested in agricultural pursuits.

THE *Golden Age* appeals to every colored man in the United States to refrain, hereafter, from voting a Republican ticket, "until the Republican party shall have passed Senator SUMNER'S civil rights bill, or its equivalent," upon the ground that such a policy would quickly effect its passage. If that paper has any knowledge of political matters whatever, it cannot be ignorant of the fact that the failure to pass such a measure has been owing, not to any dereliction of duty on the part of the Republican members of Congress, as a body, but simply to the persistent and flagrant opposition of the Democratic faction, which, by adroitly availing itself of the subtle ins and outs of "parliamentary tactics" and "the rights of the minority," has thus far managed to prevent the passage of such a law. In what way the refusal of the colored people to support Republican candidates could hasten the accomplishment of the result desired by the *Golden Age*, would puzzle anybody except the modern Pythagorean who discerned the soul of DEMOSTHENES in the body of the WOODHULL, to tell.

"ANY manufacturer of the present day who does not make efficient arrangements for gradually perfecting and improving his processes, ought to make at once enough money to retire; for so many are moving onwards in this and other countries that he will soon be left behind."

The above remarks, taken from the late inaugural address of the President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, apply no less forcibly to American than to English manufacturers. No greater mistake can possibly be made than to suppose that the demand for accurate scientific knowledge does not go beyond the elementary truths of science. There is hardly a single branch of industry to which a practical knowledge of the principles of science is not important; nor is it too much to say that the industrial progress of the United States will principally depend upon the amount of scientific knowledge that shall hereafter be brought to bear on the development of the natural resources of the country. The manufacturers of Pittsburgh, among other people, would do well to bear this fact in mind.

A CONVENTION of the Farmers of the United States assembles in Chicago to-day. The movement originated with the Illinois State Farmers' Association, which some time ago issued a call to all agricultural associations, and other organizations of the industrial classes of the country, requesting them to send from their own numbers, identified with their interest, one delegate from each organization, to meet for the purpose of discussing the prevailing overcharges in transportation, to insure a perfect organization of the agricultural and other industrial classes, who are alleged to suffer from their overcharges, with a view of exerting a continued influence against future exactions. Whilst it is not at all improbable that the action of the Convention will considerably overshoot the proper mark, there is no doubt that the subjects which its members are called to consider, in no slight degree interest and affect the entire agricultural classes of the country—particularly those of the great Northwest.

PENNSYLVANIA was the banner State in the recent elections. Liberals, Democrats, Grangers, so-called Reformers, and other minor parties made no impression whatever upon the solid Republican ranks of the Keystone State. The ticket was a good strong one, and deserved success.—*Washington Chronicle*

All right. The compliment is worthily bestowed and will be properly appreciated. The steadfast and unswerving Republicans of Pennsylvania will be gratified to learn that their fidelity and invincibility are understood by some of their brethren elsewhere, and that they will receive due credit for the work they have accomplished from a portion, at least, of their coadjutors in other States. As a general thing, a Republican victory in Pennsylvania seems to be regarded, by our political friends in other States, as a matter of course, for which no credit is due and no thanks are deserved, and consequently the inclination may be excused to treasure up even so light a commendation as the one we have quoted.

PERSONAL.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "Vice-President Wilson looks as well as he has looked at any time during our acquaintance with him, and that dates from 1847. He is a little paler than when he was a young man, and that is all the change that we can see in him, and that is to be accounted for in the course of time, aided by what is called 'a low diet.' He has twenty years service in him yet, both as a statesman and as an historian."

Among the first who hastened to the relief of the Shreveport sufferers was a beautiful young lady, of Philadelphia, who was willing to brave even the terror of death to give aid and comfort to the helpless victims of a terrible scourge. She was Agnes, the daughter of a United States naval officer deceased, and was adopted by S. and Agnes Arnold, of Philadelphia, when scarcely three years old. At Shreveport her noble bravery and devotion gained for her the title of Angel Agnes. One night, while walking with a sick child in her arms, she fell down a stairway and fractured her spine, and died in great agony. Only a few days previous, her intended husband, who had followed her to Shreveport, died with the fever. Both bodies will be brought to Philadelphia for burial.

It looks somewhat as if "buttered watermelon" would get into the United States Senate. Gratz Brown is going to be a candidate for the Missouri House of Representatives for the purpose of repeating the *coup* made by Frank P. Blair in 1870. He has his eye on the chair of the late Carl Schurz.

Bishop TOZER, who has made issue with the Dean of Canterbury, is he of whom Dr. LIVINGSTONE said: "Though Bishop of Zanzibar, Tozer stays on the mainland for fear of the fever, and takes a peep at his diocese through a telescope."

The enterprising editor of a city magazine is said to be in correspondence with Salvini, in the hope of inducing him to give his views of the characters of *Hamlet* and *Othello*, for early publication in the periodical.

The terms of Nast's re-engagement with the Harpers are said to be $10,000, with certain commissions on sales, which will amount to $4,000 or $5,000 more. Their disagreement last year, it is reported, was one of a merely pecuniary nature.

One of the ladies at the Women's Congress in New York, a few days ago, improved upon the story of the fall according to Genesis, as follows: "Adam, when he took the apple, changing it from one hand to the other, began to weigh it, but impulsive Eve put her white teeth into it at once, and got the start of Adam about fifteen minutes in the knowledge of good and evil, and has kept it ever since."

London jewelers are buying up the jewels disposed of by Eugenie. They anticipate that they will be called in when she resumes.

"The O'Conor," candidate for Parliament, in Dublin, Ireland, has been making a speech in which he told the Irish that "the federated States of North America are only kept together by force of arms." "There are no "federated States of North America." If he means the United States—which are one nation and not a federation—he is an ignoramus.

A henpecked gentleman lately determined to sup with a party of friends against the will of his wife. He was resolved that he would, and she that he should not go. He did not go. His friends missed him, and, just for a lark, invaded his residence, where they found him and his wife sitting in their chairs, fast asleep. He had given her an opiate that he might slip away, and she had given him one that he might not.

THE following cure for neuralgia is given by the Newark *Gazette*, and is well worth trying. The article reads: "A friend of ours, who suffered horribly from pains from neuralgia, hearing of a noted physician in Germany, who invariably cured the disease, crossed the ocean and visited Germany for treatment. He was permanently cured after a sojourn, and the doctor freely gave him the simple remedy used, which was nothing but poultice and tea made from our common and field thistle. The leaves are macerated and used on the parts affected as a poultice, while a small quantity of the leaves are boiled down to a pint, and a small wine glass of the decoction drank before each meal. Our friend says he has never known it to fail of giving relief, while in almost every case it has effected a cure.

THE hay crop of the New England States would seem to be with them as important a staple as the cotton crop is to the Southern States. The crop of Maine this year is worth as much in the Boston and New York markets as the cotton crop of Georgia. The yield is not less than 1,600,000 tons. It sells to-day in Boston at thirty dollars a ton, which amounts to the princely sum of $48,000,000. The cotton crop of Georgia this year is estimated at 600,000 bales of four hundred bales each. This, at twenty cents a pound, would also bring in the Boston market $48,000,000.

OPINIONS given by the State Courts of Indiana and Kentucky and by Judge Davis of the Supreme Court in the United States Circuit Court of Indiana, decide that insurance placed in companies that have not complied with the laws of the State where the property insured is situated, cannot, in case of loss, be sued for and recovered in any of the United States or State Courts, and that the assured is left without legal remedy if the companies should refuse payment. These decisions are subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

LESSENING.

The foxglove bells are tolling autumn hours,
The hours of ever-shortening silver day;
The hours that see the moon in full array
Hain on the earth her radiant ripening showers;
The twilight hours that hear the robin's lute;
The morning hours that see the spider's line
From branch to branch in dewy splendor shine;
The colder hours that see the bramble's fruit
Blush on its purple path, as Winter's foot
Is heard approaching on the sighing pine.

In view of the existing monetary stringency, every true woman should endeavor, this fall, by the grace and simplicity of her attire, to show that her husband has neither robbed a bank nor been the leader of a thieving ring.

A number of merchants in Baltimore advertise that they will give silver as change to purchasers of goods, and many merchants in other cities are doing the same thing. Who in Pittsburgh will be the first to emulate this example?

"A Universal Tea Drinking" is proposed for the 16th of December, as that day will complete a century since the throwing overboard of the British East India Company's tea in Boston harbor. It would be a magnificent brewage were all the forty millions to "take tea" on that day, in honor of the men who poured tea into the water, instead of pouring water upon tea.

Judging from the manner in which the reports in the New York papers are padd(l)ed, every reporter on the press of that city must be an Irishman.

As the yellow leaves rattle from the trees, and the song birds fly before the whistling winds of winter, the aromatic, pungent odor of the hot Scotch is heard in the land, and the people do mourn.

A German naturalist thus translates the song of the nightingale: "Zozozoz

NO. B. HILL.....O. HANSON LOVE. JAS N. HILL.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest owed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 21, 1873.

The first bluster of "squaw winter" which ached us to-day has driven indoors all who e not compelled to be abroad. The indefatable bill brokers find their clients gradually duced to one class—the borrowers—those ho a week ago had money to lend seeming have found takers for their balances at fair ves satisfactory to the lenders, so that money utside of bank is exceeding hard to get hold . The banks are still pursuing a conservave policy and doing all in their power to meet e daily wants of their customers as they ise.

The only persons we hear of who have a rplus of funds are the farmers. A gentlean from Washington county reports all his eighbors with their surplus funds in their eeches pockets; having lost confidence in the anks they have checked out their balances id now, fearing that they may be robbed by me of the enterprising "cracksmen," for hich that county is famous, they are glad to an their money to persons they know, in hom they have confidence; but you ight as soon expect them to hand over their allets to the cracksmen as to a broker with city indorsed commercial paper,"—so that ere is little hopes of any relief from that narter until some of them have been robbed f their hoarded greenbacks and frightened nto depositing again with their bankers, ho then will soon pass it into the usual chanels of business.

The process of the resumption of currency ayments by Western banks progresses slowly nd it is difficult to make collections maturng in the West even if paid by the makers. is to be hoped the resolution of New York o begin currency payments will take away the ther thin excuse of our Western friends that hey have their balances locked up in New ork" and therefore cannot make remittances he Clearing House of that city having reolved to resume currency payments on the th inst. Also that its certificates shall be deemed in 20 per cent. installments payable n the 20th, 22d, 25th, 27th and 30th, inst,

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State onds in New York to-day:

	Evening.
81	112
62	106
64	106¾
65, new	107¾
65, new	110
65, new	112¾
68	112
6-68	106¾
ew 58	107¾
old	108¾
urrency 6s	108¾
nnessees, old	69
nnessees, new	69
outh Carolinas, July	110
orth Carolinas, old	
orth Carolinas, new	
lissouris	86¾

—The savings banks at New York we are glad to be reported unshaken by the recent revulsion and excitement, and are progressing with their business much after the old fashion. The drafts are small at numerous. Much the same condition of affairs exists here. Our saving funds and trust companies are daily opening new accounts, and the deposits nearly or quite meet the current demands upon them. Any excess of currency received, as is the case with one or two institutions, is generously passed over to the banks, to aid in keeping up the supply in the hands of business people in the payment of wages, small purchases and the like. It is from this direction that relief from present embarrassment is to come. If small depositors will have confidence in the saving funds and trust companies, and business men will freely put their current receipts into their usual places of d-posit, it will be surprising ow soon the channels of currency will fill up. This one, or even before, let all who can pay their small debts. Let every debtor for the soleing of a pair of shoes, for a ton of coal, or any other liability, of small or large amount, pay promptly. Each one of these several sums may run through a dozen payments in a day or two, thus greatly enlivening business and relieving in many cases much personal distress. This is not only a legal duty to pay such debts, but there is a moral obligation which is even more binding. In a great majority of cases these debts can as well be paid at once as at any future time. Remember, what is here said is for you, individually, not for your neighbor. Think a minute. If you owe anything ask yourself if you cannot as well pay right away, to-day, as at any later period, and if you an, do it at once.—*Ledger.*

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

October 21, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
old	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
antic	56¾	56¾	57	57¼	57⅛	57⅜
Western Union Tel	56¾	56¾	57	57¼	57⅛	57⅜
hicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
acific Mail	....	33¾	33¾	33¾	....	33¾
dams Express	....	91½	....	92	....	....
ells-Fargo Express	....	....	....	59¾	....	....
merican Express	....	63¾	....	64	....	....
nited States Express	....	....	....	60	....	....
ew York Central	86¼	86¼	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
rie	45	44¾	45¼	44¾	45	45
ichigan Central	....	67¾	67	67	67⅝	68¼
ichigan Southern	67¾	67¾	67	67	....	....
linois Central	95	....	....	95	....	....
leveland & Pittsburgh	....	....	....	77	99¾	99¾
hicago and N. W.	99¾	64	64	64	65	64
hicago and N. W. pref	....	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
ock Island	91	90¾	90¾	90	91	91
t. Paul	....	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
t. Paul, pref	....	83¾	....	83¾	83¾	83¾
abash	....	42¾	....	42¾	....	42¾
ort Wayne	....	98¾	98¾	99¼	....	99¾
ilwaukee and Missouri	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
nion Pacific	....	....	....	88	....	....
ariposa and Atlantic	....	....	....	19¾	....	....
arlem	....	30¾	....	30	....	30¾

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue furnish the following report of active Stocks on the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania R. R.	49¾	Phil'a and Erie	16
Reading	49¾	Pittsburgh 5's	72
United Companies	114	A. V. R. R. 7 3-10's	
Old Creek	16	Central Trans	40¾
Lehigh Valley	56	Empire Trans	

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 21, 1873.

REMARKS.—To-day the market was anything but quotable. The prices of the previous day will continue to hold good very nearly throughout the entire list.

The only thing we can change, if that, are eggs, which can be quoted to-day at 23@24c ₱ doz.

Cheese rules from at the ruling quotations. In our walks among the wholesale men to-day we notice that the trade have received in addition to the usual flat a new brand from New York, viz: that of the Nutmeg, which is put up conveniently for family use, say 15@16 lbs. at 17c ₱ lb. Besides being convenient in size, they are very rich and sweet in taste, if we take the opinion of those who have been purchasers.

GROCERIES.—Are about as low as any dealer can expect to purchase, and our remarks this morning will hold good for the coming report. We do not expect to make any change, unless it is in our quotations for rice, which we will give to-morrow. The following are the ruling rates:

Sugars—Crushed sugar, 11¾c; granulated, 11¼c; powdered, 11¾c; cut loaf, 12¼c; A1c; B, 10¾c; extra C, 10¼c; circle C, 10¾c; Franklin extra C, 10c; Franklin extra C, No 2, 9½c; Franklin C, yellow, 8¾c; Johnson & Sons C, 9¼c; other grades, 7@8½c.

Coffee—Green—Rio fair, 23c ₱ lb; Rio, good, 24c ₱ lb; Rio, strictly prime, 25c ₱ lb; Rio, choice, 26c ₱ lb; Java, 30c ₱ lb. Roasted—Rio, loose, 29¼c ₱ lb; roasted Rio, in 1 lb papers, 29c ₱ lb; roasted Java, in 1 lb papers, 36c ₱ lb.

Teas—Young Hyson, 50c@$1 10 ₱ lb; gunpowder, 50c@$1 25 ₱ lb; Imperial, 50c@$1 00 ₱ lb; Japan, 50c@$1 00 ₱ lb; Oolong, 35c@50c ₱ lb; fancy, $1 00 ₱ lb; Souchongs, 25c@35c ₱ lb.

Syrups—Common, 28@32c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Cuba Centennial, 65c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 75c@80c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7¼c; Patna, 8½@9c; Carolina, 10c.

Flour Barley—Nos. 3 and 6, 3c ₱ lb.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4¾c ₱ lb.

Candles—Star, 21c ₱ lb; stearine, 14c ₱ lb; mould, 12½@13c ₱ lb.

Throughout the entire list we do not know of anything that is worthy of change, and the following list of vegetables and fruits remain unaltered:

Potatoes (Irish), per bbl	$ 2 00@2 50
Potatoes (Irish), per cent. daily car lot	70@
Potatoes (peachblow), ₱ bush, by car lot	80@ 85
Potatoes (sweet), Baltimore, per bbl	3 00@3 50
Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl	4 00@4 50
Apples, choice, per bbl	2 00@3 50
Apples, ordinary, per bbl	1 50@2 00
Grapes, per lb	8@ 10
Pears (Duchess) per box	2 25@2 50
Pears (Bartlett) per box	2 50@3 50
Pears (California), per box	5 00@5 50
Peas, green	1 75@2 00
Onions, silver skins, per bbl	3 75@4 00
Onions, red, per bbl	3 25@3 75
Onions, white, per bbl	3 50@4 00
Cranberries, Carey's cultivated, per bbl	15 00@16 00
Cranberries, New Jersey, per bbl	8 00@12 00
Cranberries, per box	4 00
Quinces, per bbl	7 00@8 00

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 22, 1873.

REMARKS—The market has continued to rule slow. There has been some disposition on the part of holders to put as little on the market as possible. This no doubt has been done for a purpose, thinking, no doubt, that the operators might either "bull" or "bear" the market.

CRUDE.

The market has ruled comparatively inactive, and dealers are indisposed to work either one way or the other. We can report the market quiet but firm at 3¾@3¾c per gallon here.

REFINED.

There is very little to report contrary to what we reported in our issue of this morning, unless we except that there is a considerable amount of barge oil coming down the Allegheny river on the present rise. We can quote western shipment at 13¾c, and eastern shipment at 13¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market continues very firm at the ruling prices, viz, $2 50, with no indication of decline.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 21.—The *Courier* says: There is little or nothing doing in the market on the spot per road, and there were no buyers at $1 40@1 42½, although there was little to be bought at these figures. At Parker's the market was steady and dull, but sellers are firm, there being no change in prices, and closed dull. Sales:

500 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 43
300 bbls, upper road, spot	1 42½
500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 43
1,000 bbls, Parker's, river delivery	1 00

NEW YORK, October 21.—Closing 20—Market dull and weak; shippers make few bids, but generally decidedly under views of holders; crude in bulk 5¾c; do in shipping order 10½c; refined 16¾c for balance of month; 15¾@16c for November; 15¾ for December; sale rumored 20,000 bbls balance of October 16¾c; cases 24½c; naptha 29½c. Philadelphia market unsettled and nominal; no business of importance reported. Boston—Crude delivery, 15¼c; do November 15¾; do for December 15¾c.

OIL CITY, October 21.—Market quiet at $1 25.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 21.—Market dull at $1 15@1 17½.

TIDIOUTE, October 21.—Market quiet; offered at $1 20.

TITUSVILLE, October 21.—Market—Nothing doing; spot at $1 40.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 21.—Market dull at $1 05@1 05.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21.—Market quiet; S. W. 16c; crude 53c; case 20c; sales none; futures 15¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PARKER'S LANDING, October 21.—Market was remarkably dull and weak; nothing can be done; sellers and buyers both are holding off; can't give any definite quotations; think about $1 00@1 05.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	456
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	343
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	303
Thos Hackett	Sunbeam O W	149
Jos Bushnell	Standard O W	314
H McKelvey	Star O W	74
B S Duncan	Citizens O W	326
N W Stevenson	Peerless O W	80
Jos Bushnell	National O W	389
Jos Bushnell	Nonpareil O W	326
Jos Bushnell	Keystone O W	316
Fisher Bros	Hutchinson O W	397
Thos King	Fairview O W	457
H McKelvey	Fairview O W	149
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	317
N W Stevenson	Central O W	1,175
Tack & M	Citizens O W	154
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	80
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	766
Total		7,072

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	1,601	Keystone O W	316
Sunbeam O W	149	Hutchinson O W	397
Star O W	74	Fairview O W	606
Riverside O W	296	Central O W	1,175
Peerless O W	80	Citizens O W	234
National O W	389	Brilliant O W	766
Nonpareil O W	323		
Total			7,072

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and W. P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, October 20, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Ref Co	Tack Bros, Phila	768
Warden & Oxnard	Warden, F & Co, Phila	623
Livingston Bros	Warden, F & Co, Phila	499
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	257
Wetmore, M & Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	200
Braun & Wagner	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	500
Vesta Oil Works	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	500
Total		3,447

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa., October 21, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
E J Waring & Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	938
Elkins, Bly & Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	250

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 21, 1873.

FLOUR—Demand fair, market firm and prices unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak; No 1, $1 08¾; No 2, $1 06¾ cash; $1 07¾ seller November. Corn dull at 37½c cash; 38¾c seller November. Oats steady; 29c cash. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 63@65c. Barley dull; fall No 2, $1 31¾.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, October 21.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 26 cars reported to arrive, 2,346 head, making a total supply for the week thus far 5,202 head, or 306 cars against 269 cars same time last week; market lifeless; not a bullock sold up to noon, owners holding 25c above last week's closing rates, and buyers not willing to operate. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,400 head, against 5,300 head the same time last week; market not fairly opend, buyers and sellers being 25c apart. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,700 head, against 18,500 head for the same time last week; market at a dead lock, holders asking $4 50@4 60, and buyers demanding 20c per cwt reduction: no sales to record.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Cotton higher at 16½c. Flour—Less doing; superfine western and State, $5 20@5 70; common to good, $6 30@6 50; good to choice, $7@7 25. Wheat 2@3c per bu. lower. Wheat dull; No 2 spring, $1 35@1 36; No 3 spring, $1 31; No 1 Minnesota spring, $1 50. Corn active; high mixed and yellow western, 61c. Rye dull at 85@90c. Barley heavy at $1 65. Oats dull; new western 49@50c. Hay dull at $25@28. Coffee active at 19½@22c. Sugar steady at 7¾@8¼c. Petroleum dull; crude 9¾@9¾c; refined 16c. Pork dull at $14 50@15 00. Beef quiet at 8@10c. Middles steady at 5¾@6½c. Lard steady at 9¾@10c. Butter in fair request at 22@26c. Cheese quiet at 13½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Business was quiet with the commission houses, but the jobbing branches were more active to-day. Fine brown cottons, bleached shirtings and cotton flannels are selling more freely, and are steady in price. Prints are in improved demand. Worsted dress fabrics are in brisk request from agents, and many plain makes are closely sold up. Delaines dull, but printed reps continue active. Woolens for men's wear are dull, but repellants, flannels and blankets are in steady request. Hosiery is better demand and firm.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21.—Wool very dull; Ohio Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above delaine; extra double; medium 45@50c; coarse 43@45c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 43@46c; medium 43@46c; coarse 40@45c; combing, washed, 51½@60c; combing, unwashed, 42@c; Canada combing 60@60½c; fine unwashed 30@32c; coarse and medium unwashed 32@33c; tub washed 50@52½c; Colorado, washed, 23@26c. Colorado, unwashed, 18@23½c; extra and merino pulled 38@40c; No 1 and superfine pulled 33@40c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, October 21.—Cattle—Receipts 4,48 head; market quiet under a heavy run and dull; fair, 11¼ cwt, sold at $4 50; choice, 12¾ cwt, at $5 40; extra, 1,500 cwt, at $5 75@5 80, and Texans, at $2 20@2 37; shipments, 1,428 head. Hogs—Receipts 8,716 head; active shipping demand and higher at $4 15@4 25 for fair to prime heavy; $4 35@4 60 for good to extra light; shipments 6,587 head. Sheep—Receipts 3,232 head, mostly common and poor; good scarce and prices steady at $3 75@4 00.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 21.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour firm at $6 40@7 10. Wheat quiet at $1 37. Corn firm at 47@48c. Rye quiet at 80@81c. Oats dull at 36@46c. Barley steady at $1 25@1 35. Provisions dull; pork held $14; lard quiet at 7¾@7¾c; bulkmeats irregular at 6¾@7¾@6¾c; bacon irregular at 7¾@7¾c. Whisky weak at 87c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 21.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 30@1 40. Corn firm at 63@65c. Oats firm at 45@47c. Rye firm at 80c. Barley steady at $1 75@1 80. Pork held at $15. Bacon lower at 8¾@8¾@3¾c. Lard lower at 9@9c. Whisky dull at 87@88c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee at $1 13¾; No 2, $1 09¾. Oats dull and lower; No 1, 34½c; No 2, 31½c. Corn firm at 42c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1 67¾c. Barley dull; No 2, $1 24½.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, October 21.—Cotton dull at 11¾@14¾. Flour and grain unchanged. Lard dull at —. Bacon dull; shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 9c; clear 9c. Hams 13½c. Whisky firm at 90c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 1 red, cash, $1 41; No 2, $1 35; seller November, $1 31. Oats dull; No 2, 36½c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 21.—Nothing done in grain, and prices unchanged. Petroleum firm; refined, 15c for standard white, in car lots.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, October 21.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and prices nominal at 60c. Barley dull.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 108¾.

NEW YORK, October 21, 1873.—5 P. M.

MONEY

easy during the morning at 7 per cent., but closed firmer at 1-32 premium, with a light demand. Greenbacks ¾¼ premium.

GOLD

closed at 108¾. Carrying rates 2@6 per cent. and flat for borrowing. Clearings $18,000,000. Customs receipts $351,000. The Treasury disbursed $100,000.

STERLING

firmer; prime bankers' sight 108¾; 60 days 107, in consequence of talk about the government buying exchange; sight bills and transfers scarce and very firm, owing to the increased activity in money in London; commercial bills 106a105¾.

GOVERNMENTS

U. S. coupons, 1881	112	5-20's '67	112¾
5-20's, '62	106	5-20's '68	112
5-20's '64	106¾	New 5's	107¾
5-20's '65	107¾	10-40's	105¾
5-20's '65, new	110	Currency 6's	108¾

STATE BONDS

Missouri	86¾	Virginia, old	35
Tennessee, old	69	North Carolina, old	18
Tennessee, new	68	North Carolina, new	18
Virginia, new	35		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks alternately weak and strong, fluctuating ¼@2 per cent., with a weak feeling, and in some cases the lowest prices of the day. At the close the heaviest transactions were in Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, Wabash, Rock Island and Union Pacific. Western Union ranged 57¼@58¾; 56¾@57½; Lake Shore, 91¾@92; New York Central, 93¼@93⅞@89; Rock Island, 92¾@90¾@91; Wabash, 42@42¾. Erie was strong and advanced from 45 to 47, and closed at 46¾.

Reports are current on Wall street that the government intended buying sterling and expanding greenbacks. The *Express* says: "Telegrams from Washington early in the day denied these reports on direct authority of the Treasury Department, but during the afternoon reports were revived again, and a prominent New York dry goods commission merchant stated that he had just arrived from Washington bringing with him a letter from President Grant to an officer of one of the leading banks of this city. This bank officer, although refusing to show the letter, states that the President announces his intention to draw on the $44,000,000 legal tender reserve to the extent of $5,000,000 per week for some weeks to come, and in addition to buy probably one million sterling exchange on London for the use of the State and Naval Departments. This is a queer inning from beginning to end, and it seems rather late in the day for the government to do that which it refused to do during the greatest severity of the panic. This is a question of veracity between Secretary Richardson on the one hand, and the bank officer and the merchant alluded to above on the other.

Bankers' Bills	107	St. Paul	30
Canton	55	do pref	54½
W. U. Tel. Co	57	Toledo & Wabash	42½
Quicksilver	17½	do pref, offered	75
Adams Ex	91	Ft. Wayne	98
W. F. & Co. Ex	60	Terre Haute	5
American Ex	64	do pref	25
U. S. Express	64½	Chicago and Alton	95
Pacific Mail	33½	do pref	91½
N. Y. Central	93¼	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Erie	46	Clev., Col. & Cin	69½
do pref	85	Harrington & Quincy	98
Harlem	103½	Lake Shore	66¾
do pref	131	Panama	99½
Michigan Central	77	Illinois Central	95
R., F. W. & C	77	Union Pacific	18
Northwestern common	41¾	Central Pacific	93¾
do pref	67	Union	74¾
Rock Island	91¾	Hartford & Erie	1
New Jersey Central	59	Delaware & Lack	84

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21.—Flour steady at $7 50@8 50. Rye $3@3c. Corn declining at 62c. Oats dull at 49@50c. Wheat dull and $1 42@1 45. Coal petroleum 10¾c; refined 16c. Whisky dull at 94c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Cuba	October 22	Liverpool.
Nevada	October 24	Liverpool.
Mass	October 22	Rotterd'm
Columbia	October 22	Glasgow.
Frisia	October 22	Hamburg.
Samaria	October 25	Liverpool.
Celtic	October 25	Liverpool.
Saxonia	October 25	Hamburg.
Glamorgan	October 25	Cardiff.
Victoria	October 29	Glasgow.
Manhattan	October 29	Liverpool.
Virginia	October 29	Glasgow.
Assyria	October 29	Glasgow.
Scotia	October 29	Liverpool.
Westphalia	October 29	Hamburg.

From Philadelphia.

Kenilworth	October 23	Liverpool.
Ohio	October 30	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., October 21, 1873.

River stationary, with nine feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 41 at 6 P. M.

Warren, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARREN, Pa., October 21, 1873.

The Allegheny is raising fast. At this writing we can report eight feet of water, with indications of more water.

Oil City, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, Pa., October 21, 1873.

The weather here is clear and cool. It has been snowing and the river is five feet, and continues to rise hourly.

Foxburg.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FOXBURG, October 21, 1873.

The river at this point was six feet and rising fast. We learned that considerable oil left Parkers in large lots.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., October 21, 1873.

Snowed nearly all day and raining this evening. River seven feet and rising. Departed—Science, for Parkersburg, at 11 A. M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 21.—River four feet three inches and rising. Weather cool.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	R. R. Adams	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Eight feet and rising.

THE marks last evening indicated eight feet and rising, the rise being from the Allegheny. The towboats will have plenty of water during the next thirty-six hours.

THERE was four feet eight inches at Morgantown and rising yesterday.

THE coal men were busy yesterday getting things in order for a coal run.

JOHN W. VANZANT and John Pagan have libeled the steamer Moonshine.

THE fish will not be a large one as the coal men seem indifferent about shipping.

THE Juniata, Captain Brennan, is receiving for Cincinnati and will be the first boat out.

THE Allegheny river was booming high at Warren with plenty of water for rafting purposes.

CAPT. FRANK BEDARD expects to have the Cumberland Island dam completed by the 1st of December.

AS most of the coal to go out on this water is in the upper pools the work of handling will be a slow one.

THE Mary Davage and barges is receiving for St. Louis and will have dispatch. Send down the river.

THE weather yesterday was very unpleasant for outdoor transactions. We had rain during most of the time.

CAPT. FRANK LEIBEE was married at St. Louis Wednesday morning, to Miss Ruth Yore, daughter of Capt James Yore.

JUDGE BARTON, one of the owners of the steamer Pat. Cleburne, died at Memphis a few days ago of yellow fever. He was well known in river circles.

CHARLES HURLEY, of New Albany, a former steamboat clerk, was murdered last month by the Mexicans, on the Rio Grande, where he was engaged in stock raising.

THE steamer City of Augusta was valued at $26,000 and was insured for $16,000 in Cincinnati and New Albany offices. The $1,000 deficit was telegraphed to at Cairo to proceed at once to the wreck.

CAPTAIN HENRY S. CARTER, of the George C. Wolff, has fully recovered from his injuries received by the explosion of that steamer. He has not yet decided whether he will rebuild the Wolff.

AMOS HAYS, aged 69 years, died at his residence, 81 Fulton street, Fulton, on Saturday, after a short illness. The deceased was an old steamboat and ship carpenter, and well known to old steamboatmen.

THE St. Luke, which has been lying at the mouth of Red river for some time with a Stevenson engine on board, is reshipping part of her freight to New Orleans, and some back to St. Louis, at the request of the owners.

AMONG the boats getting ready we noticed The Whale, Fred Wilson No. 2, Fearless, Lion, Tombodemin, Hercules, Sunbeam, Admiral Clark, Eagle and many others. In to-morrow's paper we expect to furnish a pretty accurate list.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Globe* says: Captain James Moore, the young and enterprising wrecker, has contracted for the building of a bell boat. He has purchased the machinery from Mr. David Campbell, and the great village blacksmith, B. P. Mannion, will furnish the many huge chains and castings that are required on such a boat. She will be ready for business in sixty days.

ST. LOUIS.—The official list of steamers at present composing the Merchants' Southern New Orleans line is as follows: John Kyle, Abe Hutchison, captain, Wm. Brown, captain; Charles Bodman, D. P. Shinkle, captain, Frank Stein, clerk; City of Quincy, Lon Bryson, captain, F. E. Snow, clerk; New City of Alton, H. Brand, captain, Wm. Mason, clerk; Tom Jasper, T. Burk, captain, Walter E. Dill, clerk; Continental, John McCloy, captain, Jas. Clark, clerk; Henry Ames, A. W. Jacobs, captain, W. C. Aiken, clerk; The Frank Pargond left Vicksburg Tuesday for New Orleans, with 800 bales of cotton, and 2,000 sacks seed. The Natchez left the same day with 1,000 bales.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Sunday Republican* on the situation, says the total swell in the river at this point in the past three days, is about six inches, and still rising. The recent rains have been general over the Missouri and Illinois rivers, and are swelling those streams slowly. Shipments for the south were offering freely yesterday, and the two steamers and a tow of barges that left for New Orleans had all the freight they could take on the present stage of water. The Joe Kinney for Vicksburg was full of Memphis and Vicksburg freight, and had as one item 100 casks bacon for Messrs. Bates & Co. New Orleans for Monday had not been settled upon last evening, but will probably be 90 casks per cwt., and 60 cents per barrel for flour by both steamer and barges.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Shomaker & Co, 100 bbls flour; Marshall Bros & Co, 25 bbls spirits; Adler, R & Co, 25 bbls spirits; Fahnestock, H & S, 540 pigs lead; W McKee, 4 bbls stoves; H J Feiler & Co, 1 case cutlery; J B Sheriff & Son, 5 kegs rubber; Frazier, M & Co, 360 bbls paper; W McKee, lot stove castings; J C O'Donnell, 8 bbls, 40 sks flour; P Duff & Sons, 240 bbls pepper; Shomaker & Co, 100 bbls flour; W McKee, 10 coil boilers; W P Townsend & Co, 20 kegs rivets; Logan & G, 7 cases bannches; C Seidle, 5 bags potatoes, 1 bbl apples; Metlin Bros, 1 car shingles; Reed & Jr, 130 sks s stuff; Hubbard, L, B & Co, 1 pkg saws; P Sellers, 1 bbl bacon; E & C Magnus, 2 bbls tinning; Sellers, 1 bbl bacon; E & C Magnus, 2 bbls tinning; Byers & McC, 20 reserroirs; A Weitz, 8 green hides, 2 bdls sheep sks; P H Lauffman & Bro, 10 cases handles; Whitmore, W, L & Co, 4 bbls tinning; Whitmore, W, L & Co, 4 bbls tinning; Mundorff, car lumber; Arch Dickson, 1 do cider; W H Graff, 1 do apples; W Hutchinson, 1 do spike; Zug & Co, 1 bdl s iron; Reinhuntzer & S, 2 cases binder; P Kaufmann & Co, 3 cases iron, 12 pkgs ruffled tds; J A Graf, 10 cask cider; W H Lemon, 5 bdls b spgs; J D Thompson, 35 bxs pipe; Sigel, J & M, 2 bdls iron; Lyon & Shorb, 1 case Scobie, R & S, 1 c mill, 1 lever; F Polland, 3 bxs show cases, 1 bx glass; H Moye, 25 bbls potatoes.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Shoenberger, B & Co, 4 cars limestone; Isabella Furnace Co, 7 do; Barton & K, 4 cars lumber; Waite & B, 1 do; Barton & K, 1 do; Barton & K, 1 do; Howard & Son, 12 cars d stone.

Brownsville and Geneva.

PER STEAMER E. BENNETT.—A S Carlile, sundry lots mdse; M F Cassidy, 12 bbls apples; R E Sellers, 5 c pkgs; Whitmore, W, L & Co, 1 bx; Spencer & McK, 5 kgs nuts; R C Schmertz, 14 txs glass; Fahnestock & Co, 9 do; J E Thornton, 25 bales hay; J Darragh, 2 bbls apples; Newton & Son, 34 sks oats. PER STEAMER BELMONT.—S Carlile, 5 bbls apples; J B Bufum & Co, 4 bx bottles; owner, 170 hd sheep. PER STEAMER GENEVA.—A S Carlile, 8 bales hay; Voeksnip, 21 bbls rye flour; Capt Conaon, 70 bbls apples, 1 lot pumpkins; Godfrey & Clark, 46 bbls paper; Jones, 3 bbls apples; owners, 20 sks oats.

PER STEAMER WEST VIRGINIA.—A S Fry, 9 bbls apples; T F Wright & Bro, 55 bbls apples, 10 sks potatoes, 2 bxs; J Stephan, 20 bbls apples, 5 do potatoes; J J Pettit, 1 coop chickens, J S Evans, 1 bx; A D Brashkurg, 2 bbls apples, 2 do potatoes; Geo Horner, 9 bbls apples, 57 sks; Vangorder & S, 7 bbls apples.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ores.

Following are the receipts of blooms, pig metal and ore for the past four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

R. R. LESSEES.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	2	Lewis, B D & Co, m	2
J W Porter, m	2	Isabella Furnace Co, o	5
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	2	Lewis, O & P, m	8
Total			24

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J W Porter, m	7	Caughey & Hallman, b	1
Total			8

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co,

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Wednesday, October 22, 1873.

A BRAUENLEIN TRAGEDY

Additional Testimony Yesterday.

Contradictory Statements of John Scheuttler and His Alleged Wife Lizzie.

SUSPICIONS ENTERTAINED AGAINST THEM.

The Entire Family Held in Custody.

The Inquest to be Resumed This Morning.

Coroner West yesterday resumed the investigation of the facts connected with the murder of old Mrs. Brauenlein, the particulars of which have already been published. The following additional testimony was heard:

STATEMENT OF WM. MOSIER.

William Mosier, sworn—Live on the Mount Washington road, Coal Hill; have lived there since the first of this month; previous to that lived on Wylie street, near Kirkpatrick street; am a sad iron grinder; am married to a daughter of Mr. Scheuttler; have been married four years; did not know deceased; saw her once on the porch; last summer; have been here about a year; came from St. Louis; Brauenlein was dead; never heard any of Scheuttler's boys or girls say old Mrs. B. had money; didn't go to the house much; didn't know whether the deceased and Mrs. Scheuttler were on bad terms; Lizzie Scheuttler lived at my house in a room by herself; she washed for a living; John came to see her; don't know when they were married; don't know who married them; on Friday she told me she was married; she has been in this country a year; don't think she has any relatives; don't know that my wife loaned Lizzie a hatchet; my wife never told me anything about it; did not miss a hatchet; I had one; I had it in the cellar on Sunday; I only had one; George Scheuttler was at John's house on Friday night; he was at my house on Sunday; he came about four o'clock; he had been over to John's, but there was no person at home; he staid all night; he was asleep when I went home; I left yesterday morning at six o'clock; he was still asleep; I did not speak to him; he does not come to my house much; didn't see John on Sunday; saw his wife on Saturday; she was at my house; think she got some cups; never saw a hatchet at Mrs. Scheuttler's; we were not very friendly; my hatchet had a long handle; it's an old hatchet; it is up at the house; John went to see his wife all summer; he never could find out that he would get married; know some of Lizzie's clothes; don't know whether that is her apron (apron shown); never saw her with an apron on. (Skirt shown and identified as Lizzie Scheuttler's; purple dress shown; but could not identify it; didn't know whether it belonged to his mother-in-law or not. Shirt shown but not identified. A pair of pants were shown, and positively identified as belonging to John Scheuttler;) when John and his wife were moving I looked into the house; I saw a bed, a half dozen chairs, and a stove; there was a red cover on the bed; did not notice a blue and white spread; never saw Lizzie have a watch; don't know whether she had one or not; John never had a watch as long as I had been here; when Lizzie lived in a part of my house on Thursday morning; she wore a left my house on Thursday morning; she wore a brown dress; don't think she had on the red skirt; she took it away on Saturday; the pink waist was she took it away on Saturday; the pink waist was on the lounge; she was at my house on Friday evening; she did not go up stairs that evening; she went up in the room on Thursday after Lizzie went away; Lizzie was sick last week; think was last Wednesday or Thursday; don't know the day exactly.

Miss Sarah Hastings, sworn—Live at No. 100 Wylie avenue, with Mr. Beacox; on Thursday evening the man I supposed to be John Scheuttler and the woman called Lizzie came in on the store and inquired for Mr. Beacox; he was not in and they went out and came back again; the man said the woman would come in again in the morning; she did come in and purchased the things she bargained for; she had a clothes basket with a feather bed in it; knew it was a bed because she took it out and tied it up in a sheet; did not take notice to the clothes she wore.

Frank Scheuttler, recalled—My bones are all sore this morning; that board is no bed; it's too hard. (Dress skirt shown and identified. The frock waist shown.) Saw it at my sister's house; think it was on Monday; don't know where I saw it; never saw the apron or the overskirt. (Watch shown.) That girl (Lizzie) had a watch like that; she brought it from Germany; old man Brauenlein had a watch like that; saw him have it in the yard; asked him what time it was; he said he would tell me directly; don't know if this is the same watch; my little brother told me about it; was with Lizzie when she was looking at her money; I staid a little time; she gave me five cents to buy candy; that's what I was waiting for; can't remember what kind of a dress she had on; didn't look particularly.

STATEMENT OF OLD MRS. SCHEUTTLER.

Mrs. Catharine Scheuttler, sworn—Live in the house where Mrs. Brauen'ein lived; have been there for about five years; know deceased; was up in her room before her husband died; think he died two years ago; have been sick since he died; at the time he died deceased complained that the boy had stolen something; I scolded the boy, and never spoke to him after; saw the deceased on Thursday; don't know what time; she was standing in front of the door; did not speak to her; was home all day on Thursday; that girl (Lizzie) was with me; she came about seven o'clock; she was there for about an hour; was sitting on the step smoking my pipe I heard a kind of a noise up stairs; I did not pay much attention to it; it sounded like throwing down a chair or moving a bed; did not hear any voices; if I am up stairs no person could have gone out without my overhearing the stove without me hearing it; if down stairs it might be done; did not tell my husband; he was up in bed; the others were up; one of my girls slept with me; my wife and the girl married to my son slept together; on Thursday night my husband was sitting on the step smoking my pipe I heard a kind of a noise up stairs; I did not pay much attention to it; it sounded like throwing down a chair or moving a bed; did not hear any voices; if I am up stairs no person could have gone out without my overhearing the stove without me hearing it; if down stairs it might be done; did not tell my husband; he was up in bed; the others were up; one of my girls slept with me; my wife and the girl married to my son slept together; on Thursday night; if I had heard screams in Mrs. Brauenlein's room on Thursday night; if I had heard screams I would have gone up; I have my dog since last spring; sometimes I is fied, and occasionally it is loose; it was tied, on Thursday night; the dog generally barks; the officers ought to know, when they got me on Saturday night it did not bark; did not hear any person go up in the room where she was on Thursday night; I always blow the light out when we go to bed; never heard that Mrs. Brauenlein owned money; never heard my children say she had silver ware and a watch; never knew she had a watch, or that her husband had watches; she was only in the room once; can't tell what kind of a key was used for the door; never heard of deceased loaning money; I have a hatchet which I brought from Germany and an American hatchet; can identify the American hatchet; it is a hatchet which on the head has a claw to pull out nails; can't tell when I saw it last; don't use it myself; it has been missing; it has long been lost; (hatchet was here shown;) that is not my hatchet; never saw it before (another shown;) that is not mine; don't know whose hatchets were found in the room; never saw them in Mrs. Brauenlein's house nor in Zwerck's; who would look after such hatchets? Did not see Mrs. Brauenlein have any money on Friday morning; when I left she was down below; can't say whether she had eaten or not; they served all up that day; I heard them say when my wife got up, and heard her making the fire; it might have been half after six o'clock; I got up; my wife and my son's wife were up before me; John had gone to work before I left; he is an engineer, and starts at seven; Frank and Fred were out of bed; Frank was over at my daughter's; don't know where John and his wife were on Thursday night; they

WERE OUT IN THE EVENING:

didn't ask them where they were going, and can't tell; it was nearly one o'clock when I retired; they came home a little before that time; don't know when they went out; John and his wife were not sober when I came home to supper that evening; I got home a little after six o'clock for supper; when I came home on Friday evening I was told they had moved to Mount Washington that afternoon; George was at my other daughter's; saw John's wife with a silver watch; John had a watch; I could identify it; I never saw it; don't know what kind of a guard; we have some with hair and some with joints; we never had an old German watch about the house; don't often look the guard of my watch and wore it; (red flannel skirt be onging to John's wife, shown;) never saw that before; I was opposed to John's marriage because he was so young; (watch shown;) can't say whether that is John's watch or not; (pink waist shown;) never saw that on John's wife; did not notice it on Friday morning; I was not in the room when they got up; I was down below; (dress skirt and basque shown;) those belong to me; I never wore them together; they bought a bedstead and a green chairs; they paid the girl five dollars, and when they came for the things they paid me the balance; the money was in gold; there were about a fifty cent note among the amount; my girl tells me that there was a feather bed in it; I have not felt it left there; the bed was afterwards taken out and tied up in a sheet; the whole amount of the bill paid me was $2 50; didn't notice what kind of a pocket book she had.

Mrs. Mosier, re-called—Lizzie left my house on Thursday; she came back on Saturday and got her clothes; she never told me about having a bed; she never told me she was married to John; know the clothes she took away from her house; (Lizzie's clothes shown and identified;) the watch was also shown;) never saw Lizzie have a watch while she was at my house; she told me she had some more things at Hemmerger's; did not lend Lizzie a things at Hemmerger's; did not lend Lizzie a hatchet on Friday last; think it is now at home; hatchet on Friday last; think it is now at home; (hatchets shown;) never saw those before; Lizzie left my house on Thursday morning; she wore a left my house on Thursday morning; she wore a brown dress; don't think she had on the red skirt; she took it away on Saturday; the pink waist was she took it away on Saturday; the pink waist was on the lounge; she was at my house on Friday evening; she did not go up stairs that evening; she went up in the room on Thursday after Lizzie went away; Lizzie was sick last week; think was last Wednesday or Thursday; don't know the day exactly.

Miss Sarah Hastings, sworn—Live at No. 100 Wylie avenue, with Mr. Beacox; on Thursday evening the man I supposed to be John Scheuttler and the woman called Lizzie came in on the store and inquired for Mr. Beacox; he was not in and they went out and came back again; the man said the woman would come in again in the morning; she did come in and purchased the things she bargained for; she had a clothes basket with a feather bed in it; knew it was a bed because she took it out and tied it up in a sheet; did not take notice to the clothes she wore.

Frank Scheuttler, recalled—My bones are all sore this morning; that board is no bed; it's too hard. (Dress skirt shown and identified. The frock waist was on Monday; don't know where I saw it; never saw the apron or the overskirt. (Watch shown.) That girl (Lizzie) had a watch like that; she brought it from Germany; old man Brauenlein had a watch like that; saw him have it in the yard; asked him what time it was; he said he would tell me directly; don't know if this is the same watch; my little brother told me about it; was with Lizzie when she was looking at her money; I staid a little time; she gave me five cents to buy candy; that's what I was waiting for; can't remember what kind of a dress she had on; didn't look particularly.

STATEMENT OF OLD MRS. SCHEUTTLER.

Mrs. Catharine Scheuttler, sworn—Live in the house where Mrs. Brauen'ein lived; have been there for about five years; know deceased; was up in her room before her husband died; think he died two years ago; have been sick since he died; at the time he died deceased complained that the boy had stolen something; I scolded the boy, and never spoke to him after; saw the deceased on Thursday; don't know what time; she was standing in front of the door; did not speak to her; was home all day on Thursday; that girl (Lizzie) was with me; she came about seven o'clock; she was there for about an hour; was sitting on the step smoking my pipe I heard a kind of a noise up stairs; I did not pay much attention to it; it sounded like throwing down a chair or moving a bed; did not hear any voices; if I am up stairs no person could have gone out without my overhearing the stove without me hearing it; if down stairs it might be done; did not tell my husband; he was up in bed; the others were up; one of my girls slept with me; my wife and the girl married to my son slept together; on Thursday night my husband was sitting on the step smoking my pipe I heard a kind of a noise up stairs; I did not pay much attention to it; it sounded like throwing down a chair or moving a bed; did not hear any voices; if I am up stairs no person could have gone out without my overhearing the stove without me hearing it; if down stairs it might be done; did not tell my husband; he was up in bed; the others were up; one of my girls slept with me; my wife and the girl married to my son slept together; on Thursday night; if I had heard screams I would have gone up; I have my dog since last spring; sometimes I is fied, and occasionally it is loose; it was tied, on Thursday night; the dog generally barks; the officers ought to know, when they got me on Saturday night it did not bark; did not hear any person go up in the room where she was on Thursday night; I always blow the light out when we go to bed; never heard that Mrs. Brauenlein owned money; never heard my children say she had silver ware and a watch; never knew she had a watch, or that her husband had watches; she was only in the room once; can't tell what kind of a key was used for the door; never heard of deceased loaning money; I have a hatchet which I brought from Germany and an American hatchet; can identify the American hatchet; it is a hatchet which on the head has a claw to pull out nails; can't tell when I saw it last; don't use it myself; it has been missing; it has long been lost; (hatchet was here shown;) that is not my hatchet; never saw it before (another shown;) that is not mine; don't know whose hatchets were found in the room; never saw them in Mrs. Brauenlein's house nor in Zwerck's; who would look after such hatchets? Did not see Mrs. Brauenlein have any money on Friday morning; when I left she was down below; can't say whether she had eaten or not; they served all up that day; I heard them say when my wife got up, and heard her making the fire; it might have been half after six o'clock; I got up; my wife and my son's wife were up before me; John had gone to work before I left; he is an engineer, and starts at seven; Frank and Fred were out of bed; Frank was over at my daughter's; don't know where John and his wife were on Thursday night; they

WERE OUT IN THE EVENING:

didn't ask them where they were going, and can't tell; it was nearly one o'clock when I retired; they came home a little before that time; don't know when they went out; John and his wife were not sober when I came home to supper that evening; I got home a little after six o'clock for supper; when I came home on Friday evening I was told they had moved to Mount Washington that afternoon; George was at my other daughter's; saw John's wife with a silver watch; John had a watch; I could identify it; I never saw it; don't know what kind of a guard; we have some with hair and some with joints; we never had an old German watch about the house; don't often look the guard of my watch and wore it; (red flannel skirt be onging to John's wife, shown;) never saw that before; I was opposed to John's marriage because he was so young; (watch shown;) can't say whether that is John's watch or not; (pink waist shown;) never saw that on John's wife; did not notice it on Friday morning; I was not in the room when they got up; I was down below; (dress skirt and basque shown;) those belong to me; I never wore them together; they bought a bedstead and a green chairs; they paid the girl five dollars, and when they came for the things they paid me the balance; the money was in gold; there were about a fifty cent note among the amount; my girl tells me that there was a feather bed in it; I have not felt it left there; the bed was afterwards taken out and tied up in a sheet; the whole amount of the bill paid me was $2 50; didn't notice what kind of a pocket book she had.

Mrs. Mosier, re-called—Lizzie left my house on Thursday; she came back on Saturday and got her clothes; she never told me about having a bed; she never told me she was married to John; know the clothes she took away from her house; (Lizzie's clothes shown and identified;) the watch was also shown;) never saw Lizzie have a watch while she was at my house; she told me she had some more